

4. ابثه; and تلبثه, inf. n. تلبيث; He made him to tarry; to tarry and wait, or expect; to be patient, and tarry, and wait, or expect. (S, K.)

5: see 1.

10. استلبته He deemed him, or it, slow, or tardy. (K, TA.)

تلبث and تلبث (Msb) A tarrying; a staying; a stopping: (Msb:) and تلبثه a loitering; tarrying; staying; waiting; pausing in expectation. (K.) — هو قليل التلبث, [He tarrys, or stays, little]. (A.) — ابقاء اذا طال [When water remains long stagnant, its corruptness, or impurity, or foulness, becomes apparent]. (A.)

تلبث: see تلبث. — Slow; tardy; late. (Fr.)

تلبثه A single act of tarrying, staying, or stopping. (Msb.)

تلبثه: see تلبث.

تلبثه A mode, or manner, of tarrying, staying, or stopping. (Msb.)

تلبث: see تلبث — فرس تلبث A slow horse: so in some copies of the K: but correctly, فرس تلبث, as in the L, a slow bow, accord. to AHn. (TA.)

تلبث تلبث تلبث are said conjointly: so in the K: or تلبث تلبث: so in the L. (TA.)

تلبثه من الناس A company, or an assembly, of people of different tribes; (K;) [as also تلبثه].

تلبث and تلبث Tarrying; tarrying and waiting, or expecting; being patient, and tarrying, and waiting, or expecting: (S, K:) the former word is the more approved. (Fr.)

لبخ

1. لبخ He beat, struck, or smote, another with a staff, or stick: (K:) or he beat, struck, or smote, continuously, but softly. (TA.) — لبخ به الارض, aor. 2, He threw him down upon the ground: (S, K:) like لبط. (S.) — لبخ بنفسه He (a camel) fell down upon the ground. (TA.) — لبخ بنفسه الارض فانام — لبخ به (AHn.) — لبخ به (like غنى, [pass. in form but neuter in signification,] K, inf. n., لبخ, TA,) He became prostrated, or fell down in a fit of epilepsy, syn. صرع; (S, K;) fell down from a standing posture: as also لبط به. (S.) — لبخ He (a camel, or a man,) fell down upon the ground by reason of disease or fatigue. (TA.)

لبخ A man, or a camel, falling, or fallen, down upon the ground by reason of disease or fatigue. (TA.) — لبخ بر كلبين Camels laying on their breasts with folded legs around a tent: (K:) or all the camels of the tribe so lying around the tents, as though thrown down upon the ground. (S.) — لبخ Remaining, staying, abiding, or dwelling. (AHn.)

لبخ

لبخ (L, K,) or لبخ, (as mentioned by AHn., on the authority of another, [but see below,]) [a coll. gen. n., n. un. with 2, The perseae of Theophrastus and Dioscorides; (De Sacy, "Relation de l'Egypte par Abd-Allatif." in which see a full and learned disquisition respecting this tree, pp. 47 et seqq.)] described to AHn, by a man acquainted with it, as growing at Anshèn, in Upper Egypt, as a kind of large tree, resembling the ذنب [or plane-tree], having a green fruit, resembling the date, very sweet, but disagreeable, excellent for pain in the teeth: when it is sawn, it [meaning the saw-dust] makes blood to flow from the nose of him who saws it: it is sawn into planks, and a plank of it obtains the price of fifty deenars: it is used in the building of ships: they assert that if two planks of it be strongly attached together, and put in water for a year, they unite, and form one plank: in the T it is not said that they are put in water for a year, nor for less, nor for more: some assert that this tree, in Persia, killed; but when transplanted to Egypt, it became such that [the fruit of] it was eaten, without injuring: Ibn-Beyfâr mentions it. (L, and parts also in the K.) The n. un. is also explained as the name of a certain great tree, like the اثناب, or greater, the leaves of which resemble those of the walnut-tree (الجوز), having a fruit like that of the حماط, bitter in taste, which, when eaten, excites thirst; and when water is drunk upon it, inflates the belly: it is one of the trees of the mountains. (AHn, L.) [In a verse cited by AHn, the coll. appellation of this latter tree is read لبخ, with fet-h to the ل and ب.] [The name of لبخ is now given in Egypt to a kind of acacia; the mimosa lebeck of Linnæus: and لبخ الجبل, to the menispermum leæba of Delile; the leæba of Forskal. See also لبخ.]

لباخية: see لباخية.

لبوخ Fleshiness of the body. (K.)

لبوخ A fleshy man. (L, K.)

لباخية A fleshy woman: (L, K:) bulky, or corpulent: tall, and large in body: (L:) perfect [in body or make]: as though it were a rel. n. from لباخ, [which is app. a word of no meaning; or perhaps, but this I think improbable, another name of the great tree called لبخ, or لبخ, or the name of a place]. (S, L.)

لبد

1. لبد, aor. 2, inf. n. لبث, It (a thing) stuck, clave, or adhered. (Msb.) — لبد بالارض, aor. 2, inf. n. لبود; (S, L;) and لبها; (L;) and لبها; (S;) It (a thing) stuck, clave, or adhered, to the ground. (S, L.) — لب بالارض He (a bird) lay upon his breast, cleaving to the ground. (S, L, K.) — لب He clave to the ground, concealing his person. (A.) — Hence the proverb [addressed to a female] to the ground: thou wilt take, or catch, or snare, or entrap, game]. (A.) — Hence also, لب لبث He remained fixed, or steady, and looked, or considered. (A.) — لب بالمكان, (L, K,\*) aor. 2, inf. n. لبود; and لب, aor. 2, inf. n. لبث; (L, K;) and لب; (S, L, K;) lb He remained, continued, stayed, abode, or dwelt, in the place; (S, L, K;\*) and clave to it. (L, K,\*) — لب على عصاه, inf. n. لبود, lb (a pastor) leaned upon his staff, remaining fixed to his place. (L.) — لب, aor. 2, (S, L,) inf. n. لبث, (S, L, K,) He (a camel) became choked by eating much of the plant called صليان, suffering a contortion in the [part of the chest called] حيزوم and in the [part of the throat called] غلصة: (ISk, S, L, K;\*) or had a complaint of the belly from eating of the قتاد [or tragacantha]. (AHn, L.) — See 4.

2. لبده, inf. n. تلبيد, He stuck it, one part upon another, so that it became like لبث [or felt]. (Msb.) — لب الصوف He made the wool into لبث [i.e., a compact and coherent mass; or felt]. (A.) [And He, or it, rendered the wool coherent, compact, or matted.] — لب الارض, (inf. n. تلبيد, L,) It (rain, S, A, or a scanty rain, L,) rendered the ground compact, so that the feet did not sink in it. (S, \* A, \* L.) — لب, (L,) or لب شعرة, (L, Msb,) inf. n. تلبيد, (S, L, Msb,) He (a pilgrim, S, L, Msb, in the state of احرام, S, L,) put upon his head some gum, (A'Obeyd, S, L, K,) or خطمي or the like, (Msb,) or honey, (A'Obeyd, L,) or something glutinous, (L,) in order that his hair might become compacted together, (A'Obeyd, S, L, Msb, K,) to preserve it in the state in which it was, (S, \* L,) lest it should become shaggy, or dishevelled, and fromzy, or dusty, (S, L, Msb,) or lousy, (A'Obeyd, L,) during the state of احرام. (S, L.) The Arabs in the time of paganism used to do thus when they did not desire to shave their heads during the pilgrimage. Some say, that it signifies He shaved the whole of his hair. (L.) — لب عجاجته: see art. عج.

4: see 1. — لب شئاً بشئاً He stuck a thing to a thing; (K;) as also لبده, inf. n. لبث: (TA:) or he stuck a thing firmly to a thing. (L.) — He put the milking-vessel close to the udder [lit., stuck it to the udder] in order that there might